

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1898.

NUMBER 38

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at St. Vincent (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the other Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Government:
Her Britannic Majesty's Government:
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies:
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Conception Island.

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Successors to W. R. CASSELL & CO.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. E. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

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Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PRILLER & Co., Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherry, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da A'andega, 38.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—B Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways, water and gas works, edifices and all other works.

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

— The Uruguayan government has repealed

Our readers were informed in the last issue of THE RIO NEWS of the proposal which he made to the Historical Institute for a work commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil and of his generous offer to find the money for the expenses of publication. Another generous act of the last days of his life was to contribute the sum of 1,000 to the fund for preserving from desecration the remains of the gallant dead who lost their lives in resisting the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega.

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PHLOTA, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE AND
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HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Capital 100)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Capital 500) (Capital 100)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a M.

and correspondents

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited, London
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
 Heine & Co., Paris
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
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Portugal..... Banco Lisboa e Agores and correspondents
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Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Petersen-Teufel,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS
 Banco de Portugal and Agences—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

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31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

Branches at

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

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The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and

transacts every description of banking business.

BANCQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 68.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
 Paris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement
 de l'industrie en France, and agencies.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Férrier Moret & Co., Paris.

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 London Joint Stock Bank Limited.
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 Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schreier Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg
 Conrad Hünich Donner, Hamburg
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg
 L. Beltrich & Sohn, Hamburg
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

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 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

PORTUGAL
 Banco Commerciale Italiano, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

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 AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,
 Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists, the manufactur-
 er will forward by registered mail and to
 any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for 25,000, 1 dozen boxes for
 125,000 and One dozen boxes for 205,000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital, Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense, Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Diesterro,
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Draws on:

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London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz and Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The extremely unsatisfactory results
 given by the present municipal govern-
 ment of this city, owing to its compli-
 cated character and costliness, has given
 rise to a very general feeling of dissa-
 tisfaction. It is failing to give us effi-
 cient service in the administration of
 this capital, while it is spending large
 sums of money and building up a large
 municipal debt. In view of this, many
 legislators who have the best interests
 of the municipality at heart, are now
 engaged in studying possible changes in
 the administration of the city which
 will increase its efficiency and at the
 same time decrease the expense.

As the present government of the
 District of Columbia is spoken of as a
 model on which a new system for the
 federal district of Rio de Janeiro may be
 based, a few words on that subject may
 not be out of place. The capital of the
 United States, it should be remembered,
 was created by an act of congress of
 1790, which accepted a tract of land ced-
 ed by the states of Maryland and Vir-
 ginia. The national capital was not re-
 moved to the district thus ceded until
 December 1800. The object of locating
 the capital in a neutral territory was to
 render the national government inde-
 pendent of state and municipal control,
 and to give it exclusive jurisdiction over
 all public archives, edifices and other
 property, which would not be the case
 were some local administration author-
 ized to interfere. When the national con-
 gress was in session in Philadelphia, it
 was surrounded by mutinous soldiers
 who insulted and threatened its mem-
 bers, and as the Pennsylvania state gov-
 ernment failed to give adequate protec-
 tion, congress was obliged to adjourn to
 Princeton, N. J. It was to avoid such
 complications that the national capital
 was located in a federal district over
 which the national government should
 have exclusive control.

Since the organization of the District
 of Columbia several plans have been
 tried for the local administration of
 municipal affairs, but all under the
 direct supervision of the national gov-
 ernment. Up to 1871 the administra-
 tion was exercised principally through
 United States officials, in great part the
 appointees of the President, the chief of
 engineers (a military officer) having
 charge of all works of a public charac-
 ter, excepting those falling under the
 control of the supervising architect. In
 1871 a territorial government was organ-
 ized, with an appointed governor and
 a legislature of two houses, one appoint-
 ed by the executive and the other elect-
 ed by the people. This scheme did not
 work well, and in 1874 it was supersed-

ed by a temporary arrangement which
 vested the control of municipal affairs
 in a board of three commissioners, the
 governor and municipal legislature
 being abolished. In 1878 this temporary
 plan was superseded by a permanent
 one modeled on the same lines. It has
 thus far worked smoothly and success-
 fully, as the city of Washington to-day
 bears eloquent witness.

In general terms the government of
 the District is vested in the President
 and Congress, the former being directly
 represented by a board of three com-
 missioners appointed by himself and
 confirmed by the senate.

These three commissioners (two civil-
 ians and one military engineer) have
 control of all municipal affairs—police,
 streets, bridges, public illumination and
 water supply. All contracts are made
 by them, and all contracts exceeding
 \$1,000 must be on tenders accepted by
 two of the board. The commissioners
 are appointed for three years and retire
 alternately, one each year, and their
 salaries are fixed at \$50,000 each.
 Their salary is \$5,000 each, the military
 officer's pay being included in that sum.
 They have the appointment of police
 officials, school trustees, health officer,
 tax-collectors, etc., and have general
 control of all municipal affairs, subject
 to the laws and estimates passed by
 congress.

The expenses of the municipal gov-
 ernment are borne jointly by the na-
 tional government and the taxpayers of
 the District, one half by each. This
 was considered fair because national
 property is not taxed and many expen-
 ses are incurred for the special benefit
 of the city as a national capital.

Once a year the commissioners are
 required to prepare estimates of their
 expenses for the coming year, covering
 all expenditures with the streets, police,
 water, gas, education, charities, public
 buildings, administration, etc. These
 estimates are first submitted to the
 secretary of the treasury, who is requir-
 ed to approve, disapprove, or modify
 the same, or any of its items. The
 secretary then returns a clean copy of
 the estimates as amended by him to the
 commissioners, who then send it to con-
 gress for action. Congress then dis-
 cusses the budget, amending it as cir-
 cumstances may require, and finally
 votes upon it as upon any other bill. And
 the estimates as passed by congress and
 approved by the President, fixes the
 expenditures of the District and governs
 the action of the commissioners for the
 ensuing year. The latter can not
 authorize nor make an expenditure, no
 matter how small, without congress-
 sional appropriation.

The organic law of the district, which
 is the act of 1878, provides for the
 appointment of subordinate officials by the
 commissioners, for the paving of the
 streets, the erection of edifices, the col-
 lection of taxes, the letting of contracts,
 the management of schools, charities,
 museums, prisons, etc., the regulation
 of street traffic, the payment of the
 public debt, and all other matters con-
 nected with the administration of gov-
 ernment. For due effect in law the
 District is described as a municipal cor-
 poration, and all the laws of the country
 affecting the citizens of any municipality
 are operative there, unless governed by
 some special statute.

A limit to taxation is fixed, which
 can not exceed \$1.50 per \$100 in the
 city, and \$1.00 per \$100 in the rural
 districts. All taxes collected must be
 paid into the treasury of the United
 States, and all expenditures are paid
 out by the same against vouchers.

It is thus seen that the municipal
 council of the District of Columbia is
 none other than the congress of the
 United States while the municipal
 treasury is the United States treasury.
 This gives the national capital the
 benefit of having a considerable part of
 its local affairs attended to without
 special expense.

Thus far the new arrangement has
 been most satisfactory. Years ago there
 were scandals connected with the dis-
 trict government, but under the present

system there has been no scandal nor complication, so far as we are informed. The city, which has become celebrated among the capitals of the world for its fine streets, parks and public buildings, is efficiently and economically governed, and there are no conflicts of authority between the national and local authorities.

A CHAPLAIN OF THE RIGHT SORT.

The Queen has approved of the grant of a good service pension to the Rev. R. Brindle, of the Army Chaplains Department. It is many years since such a reward was conferred upon a chaplain; but perhaps few have ever been more worthily bestowed upon either combatant or non-combatant officer.

Indeed, Father Brindle can hardly be described as a non-combatant, having a record of war service in the official Army List of which many a general officer would be proud.

He has the medal and Khedive's bronze star for services with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force of 1892, and clasp for the battles of Tel and Tamai, and was mentioned in despatches for his zeal and devotion in connection with these events.

He was also with the Nile expedition of 1893, with the Frontier Field Force at Ginnis a year later, and with General Kitchener's Expedition to Dongola in 1896, being mentioned in the despatches in each case, as well as receiving other honours. He is now serving in the Sudan with the Khartoum expedition, and has already been mentioned in the *Athens Despatches*.—*Daily Mail*.

The above cutting was sent us by a local correspondent who asks us to reproduce it. He goes on to say: In the seventies I was a schoolboy in Plymouth and Father Brindle was my examiner two or three years running. He was then a tall military-looking clergyman with long hair turning grey, and a firm immovable face, that would sometimes light up with a smile that was all the more delightful to us boys because of its rarity. He had not then become a military chaplain, and I distinctly remember his frown, which was terrible to me just then. Years afterwards, in 1884, the fortune of war took us to Wady Halfa on the Nile. I got there dog tired from sitting in a boat and listening to the tale of sweet Molly Malone, to the tune of which the 18th Royal Irish pulled their way up stream to Dongola so gloriously in that year, and was sick of the everlasting chorus of "Cockles and mussels, alive, O! alive which however made it so attractive as a boat song. Almost the first man I met on landing was an old school chum, whom I am pleased to see by the last Army List is now a colonel, "Who do you think is here?" he asked, after our first greetings were over. "Father Brindle!" Come on at once and see him." We went. In his tent on the sand I saw him with the well remembered firm face and the long hair which was now quite white, but the frown was gone and on his lips was the old, old smile, more frequent than of old, but as enchanting as ever. His reception of me was delightful. No longer that of the stern examiner, but of the elder brother. He shook hands with me again and again, and almost jumped with delight to see "one of his boys." He saw my tent promptly rigged up, he insisted on my camp bed being brought into his tent, he introduced me to Lord Wolseley and got my licence counter signed by Sir Owen Lanyon before an hour was past, while others on the same errand as myself had to wait until next day. He made me work out a simple equation and prove the 14th proposition of the first book of Euclid—just to make him feel younger. I was particularly struck by the manner in which he was loved by all, from the commander-in-chief down to the youngest drummer boy, irrespective of creed. I had to leave him a fortnight later to go to Suakin on the Red Sea, but when I read Wolseley's despatch of Father Brindle's heroism inside the square at Abou Klea and against the wells of Gakdul, succouring the wounded as they fell by the zarcha side, dragging water like a slave and fulfilling his priestly duties with uncommon calmness in those awful fights, I knew why soldiers loved him. Nature meant him for a great general, but Fate made him a great priest. In a service in a tent after mass was over, he could talk the most irreligious soldier into being a saint, because he talked in Tommy's language straight to Tommy's heart, and never failed to reach it. Ask any soldier who has served in Egypt of Father Brindle and his face will glow. The proudest moment of my life was when I met Father Brindle on the steps of Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo and he put me on the back for something I had written and said "Well done, my boy."—Our hero in black," as Sir Owen Lanyon called him, is now the second senior chaplain to the Forces, and is still serving in Khartoum.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret "Chateau d'Arzac" and "Montferand" in barrels ready for bottling.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 3 & 7

P. O. Box 391.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 314.

A. GODFREY & C.

Stock and Share Brokers

CANADA HOUSE,

BALDWIN STREET,

BRISTOL, (England)

Telegraphic Address: "AGILE-BRISTOL."

BANKERS—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, BRISTOL.

Correspondence invited from intending investors, (61.)

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directors,

MISS L. VONNA GLENN,

No. 2 Barão d'Almeida,

Botafogo.

WANTED:

Party to represent us for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is held by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. COSTICH & Co.

Rochester, New York

United States of America

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse-power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

ROOMS

To let nice furnished rooms in a healthy locality; large garden, shower baths, and all the comforts of home. Santo Amaro 56, Caldeira.

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Nice furnished rooms with or without board in one of the healthiest localities in S. Christoval, Ladeira de Gasmas No. 7, Mr. Fink.

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A CONCERT will be given on Saturday 24th September when all members and their families are invited to be present, 141, Rua de Janeiro, 27th August, 1898.

H. W. Stacey

Hon Sec.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

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Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, in a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its 1000 grammes. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an

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re-treated at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its cleanliness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward.... 150000 a day

Private room.... 200000 "

which includes medical and nurse attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge DR. RAYMUNDO BANDEIRA, No. 71, Rua de Marjão (1 to 13 m.), or to the Treasurer, No. 30, Rua de Marjão, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panika remedy. Secundaria Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines. It is frequent during cruises at sea on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 4th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Secundaria Amara* for sea-sickness, informs me that his sister has a return to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Brian Pinto wrote us as follows: "The application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Clodia*, a case of sea-sickness treated with the Tincture of *Secundaria Amara*, in 27 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. In 2 cases of *Secundaria Amara* treated with the same remedy. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent colic, which, the case of Mr. C. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Paris, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal colic, from which he had been subjected for a month before embarking, and the case of St. B. B. also a first class passenger from Rio de Janeiro, who was suffering from an extraordinary colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five, the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for *sea-sickness* and *gastro-intestinal troubles* the preparations of *Secundaria Amara* can be easily employed with very effect.

On the 10th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Alencar, wrote us as follows: "I testify that in our own ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of *Secundaria Amara* of Antenor Levis against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Alencar.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Leand wrote us as follows:—

"Rio de Janeiro, 18th August, 1898. Mr. J. B. de Miranda—According to my house, I have the pleasure to send you today the enclosed letter from Mr. Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who has so much enjoyed the efficacy of the *Secundaria Amara* against sea-sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of a well known person without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Antenor Levis."

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of *Secundaria Amara* as a remedy for sea-sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious."

L. R. Machado.

On the 10th October, 1898, Dr. Paul Leine wrote us as follows:—

"Rio, 10th October, 1898.—My good friend Miranda—For many years I have used your preparations of *Secundaria Amara* on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our establishment who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the fatigue and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its power on a gentleman travelling from Santa station to Luta de Fora, and after travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The *Secundaria Amara* is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its efficacy by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Best yours.—Pedro G. Pires Lima."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Panika remedy: *Secundaria Amara* issue a prospectus in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners. Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the hill of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for tourists and invalids.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

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full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube his trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleared beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

131, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 131

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are, in every respect, as good as new. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid-out pleasure garden particularly suitable for ladies and children, and will maintain both rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Telephone 5018

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 5018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carmo) close to the door of this hotel and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature, bathing, and mignonette. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES.

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VILLA HUMAYTA.

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No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

This first class establishment, situated in the pleasant and healthy suburb of S. Clemente, was reopened Sept. 1st, under the best conditions of hygiene, cleanliness, management and good order. Through its unsurpassed position in a large chacara for its abundance of water and excellent bath-fine, its magnificent rooms all perfectly regulated, and for the special service adopted, it is recommended to all persons of good taste, both families and hotels, who desire a pleasant and healthy residence of convenience. Information may be obtained of the proprietors at the establishment itself.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

SEPT. 14.—Aguinaldo called an assembly of Philipines together at the island of Malabo, and there proposed that he himself should assume the supreme power in the islands. The proposition was opposed by a lawyer named Arriola. It is decided to take no steps until the result of the peace conference in Paris was made known. Meanwhile the relations between the Americans and the Tagalos are improving.

In New York it is confidently stated that the American minimum demand will be complete possession of the island of Luzon. General Wheeler is said to have stated that war with Spain is likely to be renewed, and President McKinley is credited with the opinion that the Paris conference will settle nothing.

SEPT. 16.—A terrible hurricane passed over the whole of the West. Indian islands caused enormous damages. The news of its coming was telegraphed from New York, but owing to cable interruption the warning was not received in time, and the people were unable to take the necessary precautions. Many lives were lost.

Mr. Day has asked to be relieved of his position on the peace commission. General Otis reports from Manila that while the Tagalo chiefs are arrogant in their behavior, the rank and file are very friendly. He thinks American reinforcements are unnecessary.

SEPT. 17.—The peace commissioners sailed from New York to-day for Paris. It is understood that their instructions are to insist on the cession of the island of Luzon, and the protectorate of the United States over all the other Philippine islands.

Spain.

SEPT. 12.—A note from M. Cañon informs the government that President McKinley refuses to treat with Aguinaldo about the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos, preferring to maintain the *status quo ante bellum* until peace is definitely signed.

Telegrams from Iloilo say that Commander Merina with a little squadron of Spanish gunboats encountered a Tagalo flotilla and gave them battle in front of Panloilo in Masbate island, completely destroying the Tagalo vessels. Further particulars of this naval fight would be interesting, as would also the date of the engagement.

SEPT. 13.—Count de Alencas in the senate made a furious attack upon all the generals employed in the Antilles. He was replied to by General Weyler, and the greatest tumult. The latter said that if the minister of war did not defend the generals they would take their vindication into their own hands. The violent feelings evoked were only calmed by a splendid speech from Sr. Sagasta, who appealed to their patriotism to sink personalities and work for Spain at such a critical period of her history. Weyler then explained that his words were used in a friendly sense. The government having secured powers to make peace, intends to prosecute the Cortes.

SEPT. 15.—Disorders have broken out in Cumaná owing to the indignation of the people at seeing the terrible state in which the Spanish soldiers are returning from Cuba.

In spite of the official denial it is certain that some of the returned soldiers mutinied in the barracks at Santander, and raised sedition. The press censorship prevents the actual facts from leaking out.

SEPT. 17.—Tumults occurred in Vigo on the arrival of the *Leon XIII*. The people threw stones at the ship, on board of which was General Tovar, the defender of Santiago, and cried out against the chiefs and the government. Similar scenes happened in Santander on the arrival of the steamer Cristobal Colon, with returned troops, who themselves shouted "Down with Sagasta" and cheered for Don Carlos and a republic.

Great Britain.

SEPT. 12.—The papers publish telegrams from Manila saying that order has been restored in the town, that commerce is acquiring its accustomed animation, and that the banks are doing a good business.

The *Daily Mail* says that the occupation of Pashoda (which is some 100 miles within the old limits of Egyptian territory) is likely to open up the Egyptian question between Great Britain and France to the detriment of European peace.

SEPT. 13.—Telegrams from Geneva announce the arrival there of the high dignitaries of state and the ladies of the late Empress's household who are to accompany the body of their sovereign. The funeral cortege will leave the Hotel Beau Rivage for the railway station at St. An. accompanied by the President, Vice-President and members of the federal council. The route will be lined by a regiment of engineers and the procession will be principally composed of battalions of police in deference to the wish of the Austrian Emperor that there should be no military display.

Luccheni is said to be a madman, and the central committee of socialists in Zurich has unanimously condemned his crime.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that an Italian tried to assassinate the young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, some days before her coronation, but the fact was suppressed by superior order. The assassin was captured.

The same paper says that hostile manifestations have taken place in most of the large cities of Austria against the Italians.

The United States are exacting an indemnity from Turkey for the assassination of the American consul in Crete.

The *Times* says that the admirals of the united powers in Cretan waters lay the blame of the late massacres on the Turkish authorities. The Mussulmans still maintain a threatening attitude.

Sir Herbert Chernish has left Crete hurriedly with the object of pressing on the powers the necessity of sending large forces into Crete to dominate the districts. (Besides being a soldier of high military standing, Sir Herbert is one of the most proficient Turkish and Arabic scholars in the world, who has occupied high diplomatic posts in the east because of his and his gentlemanly tact in difficult situations.)

SEPT. 14.—The British admiral has demanded from Edhem Pasha the delivery of all the arms of the Cretan rebels within 48 hours.

It is telegraphed from Copenhagen that Prince George of Greece is only waiting the arrival of a Russian warship to go to Crete and assume the governorship.

The movement of General Kitchener down the Nile to Fashoda is causing anxiety in Germany, as it is feared the movement will precipitate a European war.

SEPT. 15.—The Sultan of Turkey is moving heaven and earth to get the allied admirals in Crete to withdraw their ultimatum. The Turks in Crete have submitted, and have delivered over 60 of the ringleaders. Before submitting they destroyed 30 houses in the immediate neighborhood of the British camp.

The Anglo-Turkish Minister in Paris informed Reuter's agency that the only solution of the question of limits with Crete was to submit it to the arbitration of Queen Victoria.

The prolonged drought in England is giving rise to fears of an epidemic breaking out.

SEPT. 16.—The reported Anglo-German alliance has caused a great sensation in the Transvaal, coupled with the fact that the Afrikaner Bond has only a majority of one in the Cape Parliament.

In the district of Tombé in Delagoa a diamond mine has been discovered.

Sir H. Kitchener is continuing his advance by river to Fashoda where the French have hoisted the tricolor.

France.

SEPT. 12.—Le *Sour* announces that as the government is now favorable to the revision of the Dreyfus case, General Zurlinden, the minister of war for a week, and M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, have handed in their resignations.

SEPT. 13.—The press now unanimously call for a revision of the Dreyfus case, and it is certain the government will yield.

SEPT. 15.—Zola is now said to be residing in Switzerland, from whence he is about to return to Paris in October. He is engaged on a manifesto on the Dreyfus case. Popular meetings have been held in Paris in favor of Dreyfus.

SEPT. 16.—The *Matin* says that M. Cavé igne confessed in one of the last ministerial meetings at which he was present that it was now impossible to fix on Dreyfus the authorship of the famous *bordereau*.

SEPT. 17.—The government have now given official sanction to the revision of the Dreyfus case. The decision was received with enthusiasm by the people. The two resigning ministers have been replaced by General Chanoine and Senator Gollin.

Col. Bonnier of the army staff has been arrested on the charge that he furnished secret documents to the council of war to ensure the condemnation of Dreyfus.

Austria.

SEPT. 12.—Dr. Galay, who attended the murdered Empress Elizabeth, asserts that the weapon used was so sharp that the wound did not bleed. It is curious to note now that the victim's life was threatened by another Italian miscreant in Trieste two years ago. The Emperor Francis Joseph has forbidden any photographs of the body to be taken, and has thanked the Swiss Federal Council for the sympathetic attentions they have given under the circumstances.

The Hotel Beau Rivage is draped entirely in black, and is surrounded by all the marks of highest distinction that the Swiss government can give.

The relect of police in Paris was informed two months ago that the anarchist committee in Zurich had decided on the death of a monarch, but he imagined it was the king of Italy, and only advised the Italian police.

SEPT. 14.—Telegrams published in Vienna say that Luccheni has been interviewed in prison and still glories in his deed. He also expressed his readiness to stab the king of Italy but not Christ. He described the latter as a great robber.

Fifty thousand Italians have been dismissed from the employment of the municipality of Vienna.

The body of the Empress is expected to arrive to-morrow and all the city is draped in black.

Luccheni has written to the Swiss President asking to be tried in Lausanne—the only canton where the death penalty is in force.

SEPT. 15.—The body of the Empress has arrived at Vienna. The scenes along the route were described as being most moving, every-

body being dressed in deepest mourning. Italy, Greece and Belgium were represented by their respective crown princes, and the czar was represented by the Grand Duke Alexis.

The hostility against Italians still continues, two lances being soaked in Trieste before the police could intervene.

Two anarchists have been seized in Lausanne and one in Turin who were arrested as supposed accomplices of Luccheni.

SEPT. 17.—The funeral ceremony of the late Empress Elizabeth was one of the most imposing remembered in Vienna. The whole court and a multitude of people witnessed the interment with the deepest grief.

From The States, London, August 27.

BRAZIL'S POSITION.

For some years it has been clear to all close observers of the administration of Brazil that unless drastic reforms were introduced, and the announcement in June that Brazil intended to pay the interest upon its foreign debt and the guarantee to its railways in scrip, caused little surprise. The only possible way in which bankruptcy or semi-bankruptcy could have been further postponed was by the sale of the Central railway. As this could not be done at the price fixed by the Brazilian legislators, the government decided to introduce in scrip for three years, and for his purpose and to redeem £2,000,000 of treasury bills has created a five per cent. funding loan of £10,000,000. The arrangement was the direct result of a report by Dr Bernardino de Campos upon the finances of Brazil. This document is therefore of exceptional interest to investors in Brazilian securities. Dr. Campos tells us that although the estimates of 1897 anticipated a surplus of nearly 20,000,000 milreis, it became very soon evident that in reality the year would show a deficit of 120,000 to 150,000 milreis in consequence of the growing burden of loss by exchange, of the inadequate economies, and of extraordinary expenditure left over from preceding administrations, as well as of charges impossible to foresee; that the government was obliged to make good such deficiencies, and could only do so by further borrowings, which took the form of an internal loan of 60,000,000 milreis in six per cent. bonds, redeemable in 10 years, issued at 95 per cent., and the issue in London of £2,000,000 five per cent. treasury bills, redeemable in two years. Including these two operations, the revenue and expenditure was approximately as follows—

Income and expenditure, 1897.

	Milreis
Ordinary receipts, 1897.....	266,716,000
Extraordinary do.....	10,281,000
Loans and paper money issued.....	270,997,000
Total receipts.....	547,994,000
Expenditures.....	512,520,000
Deposits withdrawn.....	2,024,000
Extraordinary expenditures.....	267,734,000
Discount on bonds sold (1897).....	7,000,000
Total.....	590,184,000
The total amount of the loans and paper money issued was no less than 329,623,000 milreis, but this sum included 75,000,000 milreis of paper money issued against a similar amount of revenue, and included in the extraordinary expenditure. In reality, therefore, in order to balance the budget, the government borrowed during the year the following sums:—	
Loan from the Bank of the Republic.....	75,000,000
Treasury bills.....	41,250,000
Six per cent. internal loan.....	60,000,000
Foreign loan, £2,000,000 gold in treasury bills in paper (1897).....	70,000,000
Total borrowings in 1897.....	246,250,000

By these borrowings, the report states, the deficit was liquidated and all the elements prepared for the realization of correct estimates in 1898. That could not fail to reflect beneficially upon exchange, the further fall of which it was necessary to stop by every legitimate means. But the finance minister says that the rejection of the proposed income tax without the substitution of any other source of income prevented a direct contribution in 1898 from being realized. And the loss of revenue was further increased by very disappointing customs receipts. Moreover, the perturbation following the assassination of Marshal Batucourt and attempted murder of the President, and the great decline in the price of coffee, caused exchange to fall to an unprecedented low figure. Hence, on the one hand, a serious shortage in the revenue was created, and on the other a heavy increase in expenditure, owing to the further loss in exchange.

The plain fact of the matter is that the finances of the country were so deplorably mismanaged, the note circulation so excessive, and the debt of the government so large, that there was no possibility of the country paying its way in 1898. When a spendthrift

comes to grief, it is always some incident which drains him of his last farthing. This incident with Brazil was the fall in the price of coffee, which brought on a severe financial crisis, caused exchange to fall, and reduced the revenue, at a time when the credit of the country was so low that borrowing was impossible.

The real reasons for the present disastrous condition of affairs are correctly described in the minister's general observations upon the position. Among these are "frequent political disturbances," "the maintenance and aggravation of an irregular and vicious note circulation," "enormous expenses and obligations," "deficits in the estimates arising from insufficient appropriations," "want of social discipline, ignorance of civic duty, and the absence of capable statesmen," "the spirit of gambling," and "the floating of innumerable disastrous undertakings during the late period of speculation and inflation." The result is that our investors stand to lose some £50,000,000 milreis. Brazil is now able to reform by cutting down its expenses, increasing its revenue, and retiring its "vicious note issue." In 1898 the debt of the country, including the note issue, was 900,000,000 milreis; it is now 2,000,000,000 milreis, being exchange at par. If we take exchange at its actual value the debt is nearly 4,000,000,000 milreis, the loss by exchange, which has been brought about by the vicious note circulation, the country has raised and spent in less than one year 1,000,000,000 milreis, and unfortunately the whole of this has gone in prosecuting civil war, in maintaining an army of idle supporters, and in enriching the members of the various governments that have been in office. Nothing has been spent in re-productive works—the whole is sheer loss. Now the question has to be considered, Can an army of officials who in the past have lived without working, and who not only have been well paid for doing nothing, but who have also perjured everything they could lay their hands upon, whether it came as revenue from their own countrymen or as loans from foreigners, and who have not scrupled to renege notes which should have been destroyed, be expected to support the new President and his finance minister in bringing order out of chaos? In other words, can the President and his finance minister discharge superfluous employees, cut down salaries, prevent waste and robbery, and see that the revenue collected is much greater than the expenditure during the three years in which no interest is to be paid on the foreign debt? As in three years the interest on the foreign debt will be greater than it is now, unless expenditure is enormously reduced, revenue increased, and a large amount of notes are retired, the country will, at the end of the period of relief, be in a worse position than at present.

The finance minister in his report urges economies, but those well acquainted with the country have grave doubts as to whether Congress will permit any material savings to be effected. Should it do so, it will show a spirit of which it has as yet given no indication. The finance minister further proposes to make the import duties payable in gold instead of, as at present, in paper, hoping thereby to obtain sufficient gold to constitute a reserve applicable to the foreign debt, or to the improvement of the note circulation. Finally, he says, it is necessary to provide the state with the indispensable means of action, to spare nothing, to postpone nothing, in order to provide against any possible relapse to the fatal decline of default.

That the minister in his report shows what must be done to restore the finances of his country to a sound position is an important step, and the commercial community in Rio did rightly to express their appreciation by giving a banquet in his honour. But to bring about the reforms is quite a different matter to making a report, and in view of the history of Brazilian finances it seems improbable that Brazil will resume the interest upon its debt in three years.

MISS PASSY: "I do so look forward to the cricket season!"
MRS. CAUSTIGER: "Because then you see so many good catches. I presume."

The Reporter: "I am to go as correspondent to one of the South American republics."
His Wife: "Is there an inscription going on?"

The Reporter: "No, there is not, and I am to find out why not."

In the process of obtaining Manila hemp in the Philippine Islands, there workmen, it is stated, supply together about 25 lb. of bass per day. The first man cuts down the trunk, removes the leaves, and transports them; the second, generally a boy, prepares the strips; and the third passes the latter through under the knife. The "bunda" thus prepared is mostly used for cordage, and surpasses the Russian hemp as regards firmness, strength, and lightness, but does not allow of the application of tar, and can therefore only be used for current cordage, not for standing rigging. The length of the bass is about four metres, and the price of average quality is at present about 7 1/2 pesos per picul of 63 1/2 kilos, at the sale of which it is allowed to deliver also merchandise of an inferior sort to the extent of 20 per cent. The finer sorts, the fibres of which are only 1 1/2 to 2 metres in length, are sometimes in demand by Swiss manufacturers.—*Textile Mercury.*

* 1 centavo to 1,000 milreis. Par value of milreis 25.40, present value 7.7500, after having been under

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1898.

THE negotiations between Argentina and Chili took a more pacific turn during the past week, and the chances now are much more favorable to a peaceful termination of the dispute. The two wrangling experts have been relieved from the duty of preparing an accord to be submitted to the arbitrator, and the foreign offices of the two countries have now taken the matter in hand. Chili demands the unconditional submission of the whole case, including the Atacama question, to arbitration. The Argentine expert has for some reason wished to attach conditions, or limitations to the questions submitted to the arbitrator, but late telegrams advise us that the Argentine government has resolved to submit the whole case. This is of course the right thing to do. If the arbitrator chosen can be trusted to decide certain points of the dispute, then there is no reason why the whole case should not be submitted, and let the counsel for the two parties argue it out in court. If any part of the dispute is barred out, the arbitrator will very quickly find it out and decide accordingly. It is to be hoped that the controversy will now end, and that the two countries will suspend their ridiculous military preparations.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the question of municipal reform has arisen so late in the session, for it is a fruitful subject for discussion, and the need for certain changes is very urgent. In the United States, at the present moment, there is a very widely extended movement in favor of reforms which will take municipal administration out of the hands of political bosses, and it is certain that much of the discussion could be applied here. A municipality should have a good, business management, and nothing more. To insure this, national and state politics should be kept out, and it should be made impossible to use municipal employments as rewards for party service. Here in Rio de Janeiro, this principle could be easily established, for party control has not yet been firmly established. In any new scheme, therefore, the government of the municipality can be treated as a business enterprise. All expenditures should be forbidden which have not been duly authorized, and all contracts should be carefully drawn up and executed. The power to incur debts should not be given to the municipal authorities, and the federal government should assume responsibility for a part of the expenditures. Then there are some special points which might well be provided for in the city's charter. We

are already finding the streets too narrow for their traffic and new avenues must soon be opened. It would be well to establish the principle on which this can be done, and for this the best precedents can be found in England, where costly improvements have been carried out at the minimum of cost to taxpayers. In our opinion, monopolies should be prohibited, and the public markets should be opened freely to supplies from all quarters. The water front needs improvement, and some sections demand radical changes for sanitary reasons. These matters and many others require attention and should not be left over for future consideration.

THE discussion of the financial situation in Brazil by one of the ablest and best financial journals in London which we are to-day reproducing in another column, deserves thoughtful consideration. The high character of the periodical in question, forbids the assumption that it is engaged in a "warfare against Brazilian credit," or that it is influenced by any personal or mercenary motive. Its opinions are based upon a serious and sympathetic study of the situation here, and are the result of experience and sound judgment. In view of the circumstance that British investments in Brazilian bonds and guaranteed railway stocks amount to about £52,000,000, while all other investments, including commercial undertakings, would easily swell the aggregate to double that figure, it would be criminal folly on the part of any English journal to enter upon a deliberate crusade against Brazilian credit. The British investor has a very considerable interest in maintaining the credit of Brazil, and when criticism appears in a serious English financial journal it must be considered friendly and well-intentioned. For such reasons, these discussions merit every consideration. At the present moment they are earnestly recommending retrenchment in expenditure, for they recognize the fact that at the end of three years Brazil will have increased her foreign debt by another ten millions sterling. If in the meantime expenditures are not reduced, a large amount of paper money is not withdrawn from circulation and the rate of exchange is not advanced, the position of the country will then be much worse than it is now. This fact is recognized here, but up to the present moment not a single step has been taken to meet the emergency. Congress is refusing to reduce an unnecessarily large army by even a thousand men. Instead of showing its good faith in supporting the promises of the President-elect, it consumes the whole of its regular session in purely political work, leaving the annual estimates to expensive prorogations. We should be glad to see the two houses adopt a resolution at once that no salaries will be paid during these prorogations, for it would be an assurance of its intention to cut down expenditures. As we are now nearing the closing days of the session, we can hardly expect to see any important measure adopted in the direction of financial reform, and we may therefore conclude that one of the three years of interest suspension on the foreign debt, is lost. Possibly the new President may have some plan in view, and will be able to carry it into effect at once. We certainly hope this may be the case. The situation is critical, and every friend of Brazil can not keep feeling the keenest anxiety in the result. The good credit and prosperity of the country concerns every one of us, and the honest, faithful execution of every promise made is therefore a personal matter to all, irrespective of nationality and occupation.

THE editor of *The Brazilian Review* has undertaken to explain the inconsistency between his present and past professions, and has done it very well. In one case Prudente was wrong and had to back down, and in the other Wilkman was wrong and climbed down also. From this it is seen that honors are easy. His unfavorable opinion of the men composing the new party is discreetly ignored. As for the intermittent skirmishing between us, he very sweetly tells his readers that "the other fellow's to blame." It is the *News* which drops into personalities, uses billingsgate, and all that.

Of course when the *Review* calls us a monomaniac, accuses us of hostility to the country, of misrepresentation, etc., it is to be taken in a Pickwickian sense! As for the ambitious resolve of the *Review* to continue its attacks—until it converts the *News* to better winners and better ways,—good luck to it! One might recommend a good example in such an undertaking, but perhaps it is not necessary.

THE voyage of the United States battleship *Oregon* from San Francisco around the continent to the West Indies has become celebrated and is now considered one of the greatest feats accomplished by an ironclad of her class. The distance covered was about sixteen thousand miles, and the time made was exceptionally good for so heavy a vessel and so complicated a piece of machinery. And not the least creditable part of the record is the fact that the ship was ready for active service on her arrival and has since rendered as good an account of herself in battle as she before rendered on a long and hurried cruise. It is called that the *Oregon* and *Albatross* are to be sent to the Pacific and we may perhaps expect another and a longer visit from them on the return voyage.

REPORT OF THE TRIBUNAL OF ACCOUNTS.

The last report of the Tribunal of Accounts, although it deals with figures derived from incomplete returns of the public revenue and expenditure during the year 1897, will be read with much interest by all who desire information in regard to the financial situation of the country.

From this report we take the following comparison of the budget estimate of the revenue for that year with the amount actually derived from various sources according to the returns that had been received up to the time when the report was prepared:

	Budget estimate.	Sum actually collected.
Import duties.....	258,000,000\$00	225,980,852\$942
Internal revenue.....	60,539,000\$000	56,022,821\$698
Consumption taxes.....	1,700,000\$000	1,510,015\$764
Port dues.....	1,200,000\$000	557,601\$115
Surtaxes.....	500,000\$000	317,050\$040
Export duties.....	150,000\$000	187,595\$536

Total Ordinary Revenue.....	322,089,000\$000	282,594,967\$422
Extraordinary Revenue.....	13,805,000\$000	10,628,056\$512

Aggregate..... 335,994,000\$000 293,223,023\$934

The foregoing figures show that, according to the returns received by the Tribunal up to the date at which its report was prepared, the revenue actually collected in 1897 was 42,770,915\$866 less than the budget estimate. To this we must add that, although it was estimated in the budget that the net product of deposits would amount to 5,000,000\$, in reality there was an excess of withdrawals over deposits to the amount of 2,650,198\$940, thus making the additional difference of 7,650,198\$940, which, together with the foregoing sum of 42,770,915\$866, makes a grand aggregate difference of 50,421,115\$806 between the estimate and the reality. This showing will of course be somewhat modified when complete returns are received.

The expenditure for 1897 had been estimated by the government at 329,012,753\$890, but congress voted appropriations amounting to only 313,169,795\$135. The government, however, did not limit its expenditures to the amount of the budget appropriations, and consequently in addition thereto there were made special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 73,609,361\$109, making a total of 386,779,156\$244.

The expenses registered at the Tribunal were as follows:

Department of Interior.....	22,632,820\$229
" Foreign Affairs.....	2,717,702\$109
" Marine.....	41,601,575\$502
" War.....	68,226,077\$505
" Industry.....	80,657,258\$253
" Finance.....	124,641,075\$795

Total..... 336,136,595\$521

The balance-sheets of expenses sent to the Tribunal amounted to 328,971,115\$785. The Tribunal refused to register expenses to the amount of 802,849\$755. The total amount of the expenditure actually effected is not yet known.

The report contains the following statement of the public debt of the country at the end of 1897:

Foreign.....	£ 31,597,300
Internal Funded.....	270,612,300\$000
Gold.....	366,813,100\$000
Currency.....	637,425,600\$000

Floating:	
Paper money.....	754,955,666\$500
Other floating debt.....	127,035,949\$982

881,994,517\$482

The report also contains the estimates of revenue and expenditure of the governments of all the states, except S. Paulo, Sergipe and Parahyba, for the year 1897. In these estimates the revenue of the 17 states is calculated at 102,286,894\$779 and the expenditure at 101,977,641\$747. Only the budgets of the

states of Bahia, Goyaz and Planhy show deficits, which are as follows:

Bahia.....	231,511\$766
Goyaz.....	42,116\$582
Planhy.....	165,857\$016
	379,485\$164

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—May I ask you to make it known through your valuable paper, that the annual meeting of subscribers to the above Hospital has not been convened, because the accounts for the financial year 1897/8 are not ready, consequent on my absence in England.

Yours truly,

T. D. BURN.

Rio, 16th September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I quite agree with you in your regrets, but what are we to do? I am told that the directors obstinately refuse to listen to any complaint which reflects on the matron. This was the case when the whole staff complained some months ago about their treatment, and also still more recently when one of the nurses formally accused the matron of refusing to carry out the doctor's instructions in regard to two fever patients. In England a searching investigation would have immediately followed, but here nothing whatever was done. I do not believe that the doctor was even questioned about it. Under such circumstances what good can result from an effort to bring the matter before an annual meeting where only three or four subscribers, besides the directors, will be in attendance? In my opinion, the subscribers must be informed of the facts before the meeting is called.

Respectfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am glad to see by "Subscriber's" letter that some one is at last taking up the question of the way in which things are being managed, or rather mismanaged, in the Strangers' Hospital here. There should be a change in the administration, whoever is to blame.

A dear friend of mine, an English gentleman of official position here, died on his way to the hospital, and the matron in the most heartless way refused admittance to his body to the mortuary from whence it could be buried in English fashion. The body had, consequently, to be taken to the common morgue, and had to be buried from there. The feeling of revulsion occasioned in our community will not be forgotten for years, and will seriously damage receipts.

Yours,

DISGUSTED.

The Editor of THE RIO NEWS

Sir,—I have not had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but in a spirit of fair play, I think you should look into all the complaints that are made to you by irresponsible correspondents before publishing them, especially when the subject is so benevolent an institution as a British hospital abroad, and when the climate is so fatal to us as this is. I have never had any necessity to visit the hospital myself in my two years stay in Rio, but I have met several of the nurses in that time and I have always found them sympathetic ladies that it was a pleasure to meet. I think, if you will forgive me saying so, that anything that affects those ladies should be discussed before the board of directors at their meetings, and not in the columns of our paper. Don't you think that dirty linen is best washed in private? I enclose my card and remain,

Yours obediently,

X. V. Z.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th September, 1898.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir,—For the honor of the subscribers, in general, in the Strangers' Hospital, I would ask you whether the name of "Subscriber," who wrote in your last issue, and whose card is in your possession, appears in the list attached to the 1896/7 annual report.

It seems incredible that anyone having a sincere interest in the institution, could so attempt to malign the administration and management, and it is matter for much regret, that you should have allowed your paper to have been the means of making public such a tissue of misleading comments based upon the fact of the annual meeting not having been held in July, when as you well know it is only convened about August or September, that of last year having been on 11th September.

Moreover, considering your objection, as you state, to personalities, and the consequent omission on your part of remarks in your correspondent's letter, it is unfortunate that you thus admitted consideration for yourselves, yet failed to regard the feelings of the matron, whose great fault in the opinion of many is overkindness to those serving under her, necessitating excessive work and anxiety, to the detriment of her health.

In conclusion I have full confidence that the directors are prepared to give a good rendering of their stewardship, but I hope they, in proper respect to themselves, may abstain from making any press reply to a subscriber's so malicious, cruel, and unmanly. Hoping to be favored by the publication of these lines,

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
D. ROBERTS.

Not as Honorary Secretary but a subscriber to the Strangers' Hospital.

To various correspondents:

"H. W. R.," and "Old Resident."—We regret that we cannot publish your letters, as you have omitted to send in your names, without which we cannot print a line, however much to the point or interesting to the public. This is our fixed rule.

"Fortis."—Your letter is too long for our space. See H. C. Bartlett's Cottage Hospitals, and write again in more condensed form.

"C. K. A."—We object to personalities. In all its existence the Rio News has never published such a letter and never will. We can give you the information you want. (1) Miss 1st, 1895. (2). Seventeen, but only 600. (3) The same now, but he resigned for a time. (4) 5,000 \$150. (5). 11,000 \$420. (6). We neither know, nor want to know.

"H. P. S."—We regret that the paper was almost all printed before your letter was received. It shall appear next week without fail.

The explanation which Mr. Bann has kindly sent us in regard to the delay in calling this year's annual meeting, should set all further criticism at rest on that point. The Hospital accounts have been under his charge from the beginning and we are glad to say that they have not only been in competent hands, but that the service, which has sometimes been onerous and troublesome, has been cheerfully and generously rendered.

"Subscriber's" reply to our comment leaves the matter where it was before. There is truth in his rejoinder that his complaint must be made to "three or four subscribers, besides the directors," were he to wait for the annual meeting, for it has not been the custom for them to attend. We have attended annual meetings where only two or three subscribers, besides the directors, were in attendance. Regarding investigations, we are convinced that the directors or trustees of a public institution ought never to refuse them; no matter how trifling the complaint or irregularity may seem. A disregard of this rule will inevitably bring trouble, sooner or later, and then it will be very difficult to answer the question, "Why did not you investigate the matter?"

As for the unfortunate incident mentioned by "Disgruntled," there is no justification beyond the selfish wish to avoid trouble and to keep down the mortality percentage in the annual report. But we would rather not discuss it.

In the next letter, "X. Y. Z." takes the ground that these controversies should be kept out of the press. We will admit that it is preferable to do so, but sometimes this can not be done. The newspaper which seeks popular support must make itself a medium for the expression of all kinds of popular opinions. If subscribers wish to air a grievance, or to criticize a public institution, it is the place of a newspaper to lend them the use of its columns.

As for Mr. Roberts' letter, we must first draw his attention to his request for information as to the identity of our correspondent "Subscriber." It would be as great a violation of confidence on our part to describe him, as it would be to name him, and we are surprised that Mr. Roberts should have asked the question.

The statutes, as Mr. Roberts should know, require the annual meeting to be held in June. As this can not be done because the accounts are closed June 30th, the purpose has been to hold it in July, though this has not been observed. The first two meetings were held in July, the third in August and the next two in September.

As for the regret that we should have allowed this paper to make public such a tissue of mischievous comments, we can only say that it is not customary to close the columns of a public newspaper to any legitimate discussion, especially in regard to a matter of public concern. If a criticism is mischievous, or false, then it ought to be easy to refute it, and the same newspaper columns are open to the rejoinder.

With regard to the question of personalities, Mr. Roberts seems to think that we failed to consider the feelings of the matron, while suppressing a comment in regard to ourselves. The difference, which we trust he will be able to appreciate, is this:—The comment suppressed referred to the incident which led to our resignation of the secretaryship, and was of a complimentary character. The criticisms of the matron referred to matters which interest every subscriber, and are perfectly legitimate. If Mr. Roberts designs to appeal to the chivalrous feelings of the public against all censure of the matron, because of her sex, then he will excuse us for referring to a matter which should have had an equal claim upon his consideration and protection.

Something over two years ago, when the whole staff had resigned, a young nurse was engaged at Buenos Aires to come to our assistance. For nearly five months she was alone in the hospital with the acting matron (the matron having gone to England for a new

staff soon after her arrival), and there was an unusually large number of patients to attend to that season. She did her work cheerfully and well, and when the new staff arrived she was given a permanent engagement. Recently she felt compelled to resign as the other nurses had done and her resignation was accepted, to take effect at the end of October. A few days since she fell ill, and while she was still in bed she received the following communication, dated 13th inst., from Mr. Roberts:—"Referring to my letter of 13th ult. and in view of a verbal communication made to me by Dr. Bandeira, concerning the desirability of your retiring from the Hospital, I am authorized to inform you that you can leave as soon as you can conveniently do so. What is the 'desirability' alluded to, may we ask? If the secretary is so solicitous for the feelings of the matron, why should he not be equally solicitous for every member of her nursing staff? And why should he turn one out of the Hospital, with an implied slur on her record? If we are to exercise consideration for others, let us first extend it to the sick and helpless."

As for the "overkindness" of the matron, we heartily wish we could bear witness to it, but the record won't permit us to do it. During her short administration she has had ten nurses on her staff, not one of which was able to complete her contract. One of them died, and might have been an exception. There are two sides to all such questions, and, even at the risk of being wrong and inconsiderate, we shall not close these columns to the complaints of those who have been unable to get a hearing elsewhere.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 12.—Senate.—The senate in executive session refused to approve the transfer of Minister Salvador de Mendonça from Washington to Lisbon. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber rejected the senate's amendment to the navy bill reducing from 600 to 450 the number of enlisted men in the naval battalion. The discussion of the Amazonas intervention bill continued and the discussion of the budget of the department of finance was commenced. Deputy Sabina complained of Deputy Pinto da Rocha, who in reading the proofs of one of his speeches had struck out remarks made in answer to his assertions.

SEPT. 13.—Chamber of Deputies.—The debate on the Amazonas intervention bill still continued. In a speech on the budget of the department of finance, Deputy Serzedella, while approving the funding scheme, said that at the end of three years it will leave the country in a much worse situation than that which now exists, unless in the interval there are found means of promoting harmony among the different departments in expenditure and the introduction of foreign capital. He stated that he is now in favor of collecting duties in gold.

SEPT. 14.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill prohibiting the use of state and municipal bonds as security and continued to discuss the Amazonas intervention bill and the budget of the department of finance. Deputy Seabra asked for the short-hand notes of the speech of Deputy Pinto da Rocha to which he had referred at the sitting on the 12th. Deputy Pinto da Rocha said that the notes were in his possession and that he would not give them to any one. The chair said that the notes should have been left at the office of the *Diário Oficial*, but that the rules of the house offered no corrective for the improper conduct of the deputy who had taken possession of them. Deputy Seabra said that in this case he would introduce a bill suppressing the short-hand service of the chamber, which costs the country \$50,000 a year. Under the circumstances this expense is worse than useless. Deputy Serzedella defended the governor of Pará from the charge of plotting for the disruption of the country.

SEPT. 15.—Senate.—The senate discussed the agricultural labor bill and voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Gen. Conto de Magalhães. The committee on finance reported a bill for increasing the salary of the President of the republic to 150,000 per annum and that of the Vice-President to 36,000.—Chamber of Deputies.—The wrangle over the short-hand notes of Deputy Pinto da Rocha's speech and the discussion of the Amazonas intervention bill and of the budget of the department of finance still continued. The chamber voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Gen. Conto de Magalhães.

SEPT. 16.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill empowering the government to revise the contract with the gas company.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro in his last message says that in the northern districts of the state public order and security are seriously threatened by depredations committed by bands of gypsies.

—In Rio Grande do Sul on the 11th inst. an editor on the *Echo do Sul* was assaulted and wounded by policemen at the supposed instigation of the municipal intendente, who had been censured by that and other journals.

—A telegram from São Paulo in yesterday's papers says that the prosecuting attorney there has asked the sanitary authorities for a list of the foreign physicians exercising their profession without licence, so that he can proceed against them according to law.

—The Santa Ifigenia parish church of São Paulo (city) was broken into by thieves on the morning of the 11th inst. and was thoroughly sacked. The altar was broken open, the altar was cleared of every object of value, and the sacristy was looted. It certainly would seem full time to make an example of these thieves!

—The habeas corpus conflict in Bahia was settled some days ago by the superior tribunal deciding on appeal in favor of the governor, who had refused to surrender Col. Heledoro on a writ issued by a lower court. Since then the tribunal has refused to issue a writ in favor of Col. Heledoro, who is accused of various assassinations and acts of violence.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro says that the loan of 4,000,000 made by the state treasury to the municipal government for sanitary purposes has not produced the desired result. In some instances the money has been misapplied and in others there have been unaccounted costly works which have been completed exhausted the means at the disposal of the municipal chambers.

—The state of Espírito Santo, we are informed, has been having a quiet little political crisis. The legislature, it seems, voted a resolution displaying a lack of confidence in the governor, who thereupon promptly resigned. The legislature apologized, the governor consented to resume his office and harmony now appears to prevail. This is certainly much better than the methods adopted in Amazonas.

—We see by the *Diário Popular* that a hunting party, comprising Dr. Paulo de Moraes Barros, Major Antonio Barbosa Perez Junior and Capt. Luiz Gonzaga Pinna, all of Paracatu, arrived at São Paulo on the 11th inst. after a ten or twelve days hunting trip on the lower Rio Paranaíba and Rio das Cinzas. This was most successful, having "bagged" 28 tigers, 42 deer, 56 jaguars, besides various other game of less importance.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo of the 13th inst. notes with well-founded satisfaction that during the preceding three days about 3,000 bags of beans, of São Paulo production, had been exported from the Norte station in that city to Rio de Janeiro and other points. A short time ago São Paulo was importing beans for local consumption. The *Diário* says that the heavy export duties on this article should be abolished so that they can command a higher market elsewhere.

—According to a person who is familiar with the political situation, says the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, the government of Dr. Campos Sales will be composed of the following members: minister of finance, Joaquim Murilo; industry, etc., Severino Vieira; interior and justice, Epitácio Pessoa; foreign affairs, Olympio de Magalhães; war, Gen. Mallet; marine, Admiral Góes; prefect of federal capital, Cesário Alvim; President's secretary, Thomaz Cochrane.

—The director of the sanitary service in São Paulo has prohibited foreign medical practitioners not licensed by the Brazilian authorities from using professional plates at their doors, and from inserting advertisements in the newspapers. There is no provision of law providing for such a prohibition, but this does not affect the sanitary people. One of the first victims of this new regulation was Dr. Stapler, a graduate of the University of Vienna, and a physician of recognized ability. To protect his right to have his name on his own door Dr. Stapler appealed to the courts, and a decision was promptly given in his favor.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In the first half of the present year the receipts of the Southern Railway in Rio Grande do Sul amounted to 863,150 \$90, against 785,627 \$80 in the corresponding period of last year, and the expenses to 734,666 \$00 in the first half of 1898, against 734,410 \$50 in that of 1897.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the message of the president of the State of Rio de Janeiro the average coffee crop of the state from 1881 to 1895 was been as follows:

Between 1881 and 1885...	131,372,011 kilos
" 1886 " 1890...	90,843,270 "
" 1891 " 1895...	75,366,276 "

—On Sunday week we overheard a Brazilian gentleman remark that "this rain will be worth a million bags of coffee to the country." How correct the prophecy may be we can not say, but a drenching three days rain in September after a long drought can not fail to be of the greatest benefit to the coffee plantations. It should be remembered that the first blossoms usually appear in September.

SHIPPING NOTES

—By the R. M. S. *Tonic* of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., the following passengers left on the 10th inst.: Mr. D. P. Simford, Mr. G. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lawes, Mr. J. Cole and family, all for Plymouth, and Miss E. B. Rivett for London.

—The only first-class passenger by the *British Prince* on Sunday last was Mr. Thomas Cleland Dawson, the popular first secretary of the American legation. Mr. Dawson is only making a flying visit home, and his many friends in Brazil will be glad to welcome him back again in January next.

—We desire to call attention to the change in passage charges to Europe on the Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen steamers, which will be found in the company's advertisement in another column. These steamers are so well known and the service is so good that every concession can not fail to insure the most favorable results, which in this case will be a large increase in passengers.

—The following passengers arrived in Rio by the P. S. N. Co's liner *Herion* on the 12th inst.:—Messrs. Samuel Cohen, William Cortwright, J. Paravicini, Karl Liebert, Carlos Vidinelli, Juan Olari, T. B. Hitzel and P. Balin Massatti.

The same steamer took away passengers as follows:—For Liverpool: Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cully and family, and the Hon. W. Erskine. For Bahia: Messrs. A. J. Bevington, R. Roehn and M. Amalio. For Pernambuco: Dr. P. C. da P. Lima, Mr. T. M. Kentish and Mrs. J. Matthews and daughter.

—Captain Davis, of the ship *Glenrich*, has put into Montevideo in a damaged condition, and reports as follows:—On Aug. 20, whilst navigating in lat. 56° 57' S., long. 67° 41' W., with a heavy fog and strong wind, his vessel was run into by the fastest ship *Balmoral*, Captain Campbell, and his vessel had her sides damaged and also her masts. When the collision occurred, Captain Davis, thinking that his vessel was going to sink, took hold of his wife, who was at his side, and threw her on to the *Balmoral*. Four of the crew of the *Glenrich* have also disappeared, and one of the *Balmoral* was thrown on to the *Glenrich*. The dense fog and rough water made all communication between the two vessels absolutely impossible. The *Glenrich* was on a voyage to Valparaiso, and the *Balmoral* to California. —*Reuter*, Buenos Aires.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Oropesa* on the 14th inst. were: Mrs. Requia Rodrigues, Mr. J. A. Warlen, His Lordship Bishop Stirling, Mr. Victor Sutilices, Mr. Angelo Dufours, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vais, Mrs. Anna Costa, Mr. Thomaz Cortez.

—The list of arrivals per R. M. S. *Oropesa*, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., on the 14th inst. is as follows:—Mr. A. H. Rawlinson, Miss Alice R. Watson, Mr. W. Mark, Mr. J. E. Elworthy, Mr. A. Guimarães, Mrs. M. Marthe, the Misses Argen, Amy and Vanda Guimarães, Mrs. Emilia Silveira, Miss Luiza Tavares, Mrs. M. Ballesteros Arada, Mrs. and Miss Maria Correia, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Harrison and Master J. Harrison, Mrs. Olga Bernstein, Dr. F. E. Davis, Mrs. Olive Davis, Mrs. Anna C. de Pant, Mr. A. Valente de Almeida, Mrs. F. de Almeida, Miss Almeida, Mr. M. José da Mira, Mrs. M. Rodrigues da Maria, Dr. Belmino P. A. Braga, Mr. Domingos F. Beraldo, Mr. Rafael R. Gorchin, Mr. Ignacio Aguiar, Mr. Tereza Pinta, Mr. A. Font y Moares, Mr. A. P. da Amara, Mrs. Rosita Porff, Mr. and Mrs. Domingos d'Avilla Lima, Mr. Luiz Derauer.

LOCAL NOTES

—Smith says that Salvador's fate is mournful enough to melt even a heart of flint.

—We hear that four nurses are coming out to the Strangers' Hospital from England next month.

—It is thought that Minister Salvador de Mendonça, in view of the refusal of the senate to sanction his transfer from Washington to Lisbon, will ask to be retired from diplomatic service.

—In consequence of the senate's refusal to approve the transfer of Minister Salvador de Mendonça to Lisbon, the government has cancelled his appointment to the post of minister to Portugal.

—Comendador Malvino Reis is publishing a series of articles defining Brazil from the slanders of the Abyssinians who assert that until Campos Sales went to Europe the people of this country were considered a nation of savages.

—A British subject named Samuel Gomes died in the Misericórdia Hospital on the 11th inst. of "myelitic traumatica." He was admitted into the hospital August 4th suffering from injuries received through an accident on board a British steamer in port.

—The many friends of Mr. John T. Lewis, United States vice consul at this port, will be pleased to hear that he was married on the 14th inst. and leaves on his return to Brazil on the 20th inst. The bride will receive a hearty welcome from her husband's many friends here in Rio.

[illegible]

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- September 20th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
300,438,800\$	262,157,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apotheca).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	858 000- 870,000
104,957,000	104,957,000	Bonds of 1888.....	1,000	857 000- 861,000
		do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	857 000- 861,000
119,600	124,655,000	do 1897, 6% (gold), converted 1899.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,033 000- 1,035,000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,000 000-
51,855,000	24,679,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,100 000-
109,854,000	18,385,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	1,550 000-
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
		of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
11,700,000	11,700,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
5,000,000	4,355,200	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
65,000,000	65,000,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
		of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
10,000,000	10,000,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
25,000,000	25,000,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
2,500,000	2,500,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
500,000	500,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-
450,000	450,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800	2,200 000-

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Profit	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	61,990	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	5000, July 1898	210 000
15,000,000	75,000	60,000	200	Commercio.....	200	8,350,000	8 1/2, ditto 1898	212 000
24,000,000	400,000	31,868	200	do 2nd series.....	80	1,648,000	1800, Aug. 1892	80 000
18,000,000	360,000	31,868	200	Constructor do Brazil.....	60	1,720,000	24000, Jan. 1896	10 500- 11 250
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	80,000	13 1/2, ditto 1892	10 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descantos.....	200	7,000,000	1800, ditto 1892	25 000
750,000	7,500	all	200	Funccionarios Publicos.....	200	6,240,000	25000, ditto 1892	27 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	100	212,800	25000, ditto 1892	54 000
11,513,000	51,563	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	9,950,000	45000, ditto 1898	100 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Beneficencia.....	200	2,000,000	1800, ditto 1898	150 000
110,594,400	553,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,991,607	68000, ditto 1892	164 000- 165 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Minas Geraes.....	200	3,240,000	6 1/2, ditto 1898	110 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	40	1,000,000	ditto ditto 1898	12 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,000,000	6 1/2, ditto 1898	240 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	3,000,000	ditto ditto 1898	112 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercio da Bahia.....	200	2,185,000	12 1/2, ditto 1898	100 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12 1/2, ditto 1898	100 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	2,211,300	12 1/2, ditto 1898	100 000
		12,350	200	do 2nd series.....	40	1,000,000	ditto ditto 1898	100 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,050,000	10 1/2, ditto 1898	125 000- 135 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	40	1,000,000	ditto ditto 1898	100 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavadores S. Paulo.....	80	600,000	12 1/2, ditto 1898	145 000
40,000,000	200,000	11,571	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	ditto ditto 1898	170 000
		162	200	S. Paulo.....	200	1,000,000	ditto ditto 1898	100 000
		7,757	200	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200	679,000	6 1/2, ditto 1898	100 000
		80,000	200	do 2nd series.....	40	1,000,000	ditto ditto 1898	100 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Profit	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,700\$	5 750- 6500	4 000
20,000,000	100,000	46,747	200	Minas de S. Joao.....	100	100,000	10 000	10 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macacé e Campos.....	100	60,000	10 000	10 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Maua.....	100	60,000	10 000	10 000
62,000,000	310,000	35,345	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,001,450	int Sept. 93	20 000
		10,000	200	do 2nd series.....	40	1,000,000	int Jan. 91	7 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Quilombo.....	100	100,000	10 000	10 000
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Uniao Sorocabana Itatiaia.....	200	1,258,341	6 1/2, June 92	65 000- 69 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	Sao Valente.....	200	45,710	18500, Feb. 96	11 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Sapucaia.....	200	583,378	int Jan. 92	5 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	100,000	10 000	4 250

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Profit	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	162,859	14500, July 91	50 000
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Caris Urubim.....	200	5,444	1000, Aug. 95	115 000
7,000,000	70,000	all	200	Circunval (and Hotel).....	200	470,000\$	1000, July 95	107 000
14,000,000	140,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	105,800\$	5 000, Aug. 95	120 000
12,000,000	60,000	50,250	200	S. Christovão.....	200	20,142	5 000, Aug. 95	120 000
3,000,000	30,000	all	100	Vila Isabel.....	100	20,142	5 000, Aug. 95	120 000
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	20,142	5 000, Aug. 95	120 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Profit	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1' 000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	200 000
28' 000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	250,000\$	10 000, Aug. 95	5 000
5' 000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	50,508	10 000, Aug. 95	5 000
57' 400	3,375	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos.....	200	50,508	10 000, Aug. 95	5 000
1' 000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sil Panliss.....	200	50,508	10 000, Aug. 95	5 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Profit	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	854,013\$	10000- Aug. 95	180 000- 190 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	32,197	7 000, Aug. 95	120 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Batolago (mangem).....	200	29,197	10 000- July 95	120 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10 000- July 95	120 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Carica.....	200	25,523	10 000- Aug. 95	118 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	25,523	10 000- Aug. 95	118 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,498	10 000- July 95	115 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	150,403	30 000- Jan. 95	130 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,364	12 000- July 95	130 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	17,441	10 000- Aug. 95	130 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense.....	200	5,000	10 000- Aug. 95	130 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufacteira Fluminense.....	200	20,186	10 000- Aug. 95	130 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	20,186	10 000- Aug. 95	130 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	403,802	5 000- Mar. 95	210 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rhix (Woolens).....	200	116,068	10 000- Oct. 95	210 000
450,000	2,250	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	116,068	10 000- Oct. 95	210 000
300,000	1,500	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	32,584	4 000- July 95	210 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. Joao.....	200	32,584	4 000- July 95	210 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	32,584	4 000- July 95	210 000
5,500,000	27,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril.....	200	1,148,044	10 000- July 95	210 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Profit	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,607\$	1500, July 97	330 000- 350 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	300,000	18 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Batolago.....	200	227	15 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança.....	200	200,000	2 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Fidelidade.....	200	438,405	7 000, Jan. 95	330 000- 350 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia.....	200	200,000	10 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerai.....	200	200,000	10 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Independencia.....	200	14,035	10 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente.....	200	350,000	13 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	1,456,048	15 000, July 95	330 000- 350 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Profit	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vigia Fluminense.....	200\$	28,709\$	1500, July 91	7 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Corros Tattersall Alencar.....	200	21,428	20 000, July 95	275 000
1,000,000	5,000	5,511	200	Corriagem Fluminense.....	200	28,709\$	1500, July 91	7 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Dados de Santos.....	200	21,428	20 000, July 95	275 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Dados de Santos.....	200	21,428	20 000, July 95	275 000
23,570,000	235,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Ipaiz.....	200	2,965,272	1500, July 91	275 000
50,000,000	250,000	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,500	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
3,544,000	35,440	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
9,417,000	94,170	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000
600,000	3,000	all	200	Officina Publica do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	1500, July 91	275 000

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RIDGWAY, Frederick.—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1885. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

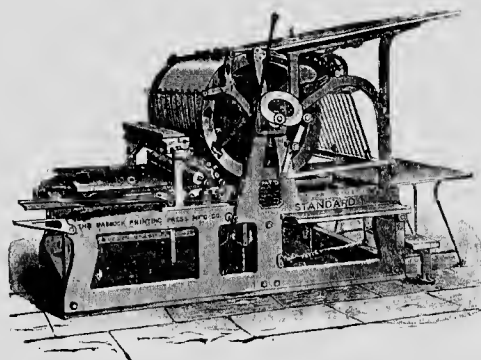
SOMER, George W.—25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

EVON, Patrick and James.—who left County Wexford, Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.
Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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" 21	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1873, when it was pub-
lished three times a month, from a bi-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
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As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an
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